

True American.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1855

Never has there been a period since the Declaration of Independence, when the friends of freedom and humanity were more loudly called upon to be awake to American interests, than the present time. We are upon the eve of a great political contest, which must result in a revolution for weal or for woe. Who will venture his reputation for intelligence by a denial of the fact, that it was one of the primary objects of the founders of this government and the framers of the American Constitution, that equal rights should be the great ruling principle. Does not the history of our National Legislation record the fact that the Slave holding portion of our confederacy, have not been contented to leave the question of freedom where it is left by the Constitution, satisfied with the enactment of local laws in Slave holding States, but have been trying, at every session of Congress, to enlist the General Government—with all its strength, on the side of oppression, and a humiliating concession we are compelled to make, that by stratagem, Southern politicians have been able to acquire strength sufficient, added to their own, to accomplish their object. And thus, to pervert the original intention of the framers of the Constitution, by extending the mildest and blindest curse of Slavery, over many of the new States, and have by their infamous fugitive Slave Law endeavored to force freedom of the Northern States to stand as a guard around the God dishonoring, and man degrading institution. We assert without the fear of successful contradiction, that the tyranny of the Slave power and Slave laws is almost infinitely more oppressive and incompatible with human rights and the liberty of man—created in the image of God—than was the yoke of British tyranny, which our fathers cast off, by declaring the thirteen American colonies "free and independent States."

Thank God that the time has come when noble minded, liberty-loving American freemen of the north, cannot be coerced by the threats of tyrants, into the mean and contemptible business of negro watching.

Within the last year, the North has been talking to the South at the ballot box in language too plain to be misunderstood by the friends of the "peculiar institution." Many champions of freedom have been elected to the National Legislature within that period, whom we trust will not be deterred by the threats of power, nor bribed by filthy lucre.

The North is saying to the South, our jails are erected for the confinement and punishment of those who are convicted of crime against the laws of the Commonwealth, and we regard the love of liberty as one of the most noble attributes of human nature—consonant to the very nature of man—and therefore our jails shall not be appropriated to any other purpose than that for which they were originally intended—to speak without any circumlocution, you shall not have the use of them for the confinement of your fugitives from slavery.

Every man with a soul in him, abhors the abominable law which takes away his liberty, and robs him of his property.—Our position is, to give Slavery no other protection than that which it acquires by virtue of the local laws where it now exists. Let Slavery depend on its own strength, or more properly, on its own weakness, and the Slave States stand alone responsible for its perpetuity. We would not interfere—by any act of national legislation—with the institution of Slavery, where it exists by statutory law, but we do claim that it should have no national protection. The General Government ought not to foster nor protect the greatest curse which rests on the fair name of our republic. We say with the *Cochran Progressive Age*, "let the people of the North stand together, as they have done for the last year, on the side of freedom, and the victory will be won in the redemption of the nation from the disgrace of lending its aid to the protection of the foul stain of slavery."

The American Union contains a most classic article over the signature, J. M. A. purporting to be a true copy of an original communication sent to the Rev. Z. Ragan, said Ragan having sent his paper to him in hopes to obtain a subscriber.—Now this is a matter in which we suppose the public do not feel any great interest, but it may not be amiss for us to state that we have no recollection of ever having received such a letter with the initials J. M. A. With the unknown J. M. A. we intend to have no controversy, unless he should present something through the Union, or some other medium which is worthy of consideration, and certainly the bare charge of political dishonesty, without any specification cannot be considered as worthy a reply. But what object could the Union have had in giving place to such a letter? It is said by Cassists that every intelligent being has always some motive by which he is actuated.

The presumption forces itself upon our mind that the great and momentous object the editor of the Union had before his gigantic mind was to give publicity to the

startling fact that one man to whom the True American had been sent, saw proper to decline becoming a permanent subscriber. It may perhaps be of some interest to the Union to be informed that several persons to whom the True American was sent, have declined becoming regular subscribers. For instance one gentleman to whom we sent our paper, without him soliciting it, returns it, with Post Office stamps to pay for the time he had been taking it, this is honorable. A man from Mansfield, we will not name him on account of his friends, after taking the paper for nearly two months, refuses to take it from the office, and pays nothing, this is contemptible mean.

We know that great exceptions have been taken by the editors of the old papers to our presuming to send our paper to any of their subscribers. Well we can only say that we were not very well acquainted with editorial courtesies when we commenced our enterprise, and if we have in this respect violated the rules of propriety, we hope they will in the exercise of that charity which endureth all things, overlook the unintentional error. Still however we cannot but think that in this free country of ours, an editor has a right to send his paper to whomever he pleases, and freemen have a right to take it or reject it as they may elect without any editorial dictation whatever. It has been our desire to have no personal controversy with the editor of the Union. If we differ let it be on points of legislation and government, and not insult the intelligence and good taste of our patrons by personal altercation.

FOREIGN NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the Steamer Baltic, we have intelligence from Europe, with dates to the 10th. The most important is the formation and announcement of the new ministry, of which Lord Palmerston is Premier. With the exception of the retirement of Lord John Russell, Aberdeen and New Castle, the Ministry remains the same as the late one. With this change in government, a change in the operations of the war is also looked for; and as Parliament has voted three millions sterling for war purposes, a little more vigor in its prosecution is expected. In the Crimea, things remain unchanged. Nothing but an occasional sortie of the Russians relieves the monotony of Crimean life in soldier.

Sir Charles Napier, fretting under the failure of the Baltic expedition, and the consequent reproaches from all sides, has made a "savage" speech against the Government. A battle is reported on the Danube, but we have no particulars concerning it. The much-talked of Peace Conference has not yet opened. These conferences have become a very ordinary kind of thing, and are not quite so popular as when Russia, by their aid, succeeded in getting a strong foothold in the Danubian Principalities.

The following is an extract from a classic speech delivered by Henry A. Wise, of Va., the present candidate for Governor of that State. Read it, Preachers, Know Nothings and Abolitionists, and prepare for the sword or for the halberd, as the wisdom of Wise may determine:

"If I am placed in charge of the sword of Virginia, I will bear and forbear to the last; but if the worst come to the worst—if the honor of the State is touched—by the God of Virginia, I will draw that sword and flesh it, and it shall be broken in my hand. [Laughter and applause.] And I fear that some of the first traitors I shall be called upon to arrest will be within the bosom of our own State. There are traitors at home. There are those among us who are in daily correspondence with these Christian preachers. But I will not stop within the limits of the State, but every traitor that I can catch I will hang. [More laughter and applause.]"

We wonder how soon he will come to this side of the Ohio on a hanging expedition. He will find plenty of the game he describes, and we can assure him he will have no difficulty in getting near enough to try the experiment of hanging. The freemen of free States are not particularly intimidated at the appearance of Southern hyenas.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE FRENCH THRONE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligence, gives some interesting facts and speculations upon this subject. General Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Emperor's uncle Jerome, at present stands next to the throne as successor of Napoleon III. But his chance of succeeding him according to this correspondent, is eminently problematical:

It seems that the Emperor, failing natural issue of his own body, may adopt an heir, who would then take the place as imperial prince and heir to the throne, between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon. Upon his assumption of imperial power, the emperor refused to adopt his cousin Napoleon. There is no cordiality between them. The correspondent says it is whispered that the Emperor has already designated in his own mind, in the event of Eugene failing to become a mother, the heir of his throne. This is supposed to be one of the sons of the Roman republican ex-president Prince Canino, and is a Bonaparte throughout, being the grandson on the paternal side of Lucien Bonaparte, and on the maternal side of Joseph Bonaparte, brothers of Napoleon.

For the True American. Written Language No. 3.

The English language is based on the Anglo-Saxon; but indebted to other languages, both ancient and modern, for many of the words of which it is composed. In the introduction of these words, it was deemed necessary to retain their former orthography. Consequently we now find incorporated in our system of orthography all the errors, defects and gross absurdities of these various languages. This process has not yet ceased. New words are continually being added to our language. Every new thought requires additional language. Every new science, every new discovery adds largely to our list of words. Thus our language is becoming, every year, more and more cumbersome, and consequently more and more difficult of acquisition.

Hence, we find that our system of orthography, instead of conforming to the basis upon which written language was at first instituted, is a departure from that basis. There are very few words in our language that are formed according to this principle. True, there are many words written according to certain sounds, represented by the letters comprising them, yet these same letters, in other combinations, represent entirely different sounds. Hence, I can truly say, that our whole orthography is a departure from the original basis of written language.

I would not, however, make this assertion without some proof of its correctness. I shall endeavor, briefly, to show the necessities of a reform in our present system of orthography.

There are, in our language, forty-three elementary sounds. And what have we to represent them? An alphabet consisting of twenty-six letters. But as it relates to the representation of elementary sounds, three of them (e, g, x) are superfluous, as they represent no sound, but can be represented by the other letters and their combinations. Hence, we have but twenty-three effective letters with which to represent forty-three sounds.

We thus find our alphabet deficient in the following particulars:

1. In the representation of vowel sounds. We have fifteen vowel sounds, eight long and seven short ones. These are the sounds represented by e in eel e in earth, a in ale, at in air, a in arms, a in all, o in oak, oo in ooze, i in it, e in ell, a in aa, u in ash, o in ou, u in up, eo in wood.—Now, to represent these sounds, all of which can be uttered by the cultivated voice, we have but five characters, a, e, i, o, u.

2. In the representation of diphthongal sounds. We have four diphthongal sounds, viz: those represented by i in ice, o in oil, oo in owl, du in dupe. To represent these sounds, we have but one sign, the sign i, which is also a symbol for a vowel sound.

3. In the representation of consonantal sounds. We have twenty-four consonantal sounds (considering those represented by h, w, y, as such.) To represent these sounds we have the characters, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, z. Hence we lack six distinct signs. The th in thine, the dh in then, the ch in chair, the sh in short, the z in azure, and the ng in sing, represent sounds which are specifically distinct and simple, and consequently should have corresponding signs.

Of necessity, therefore, to supply these deficiencies, some of the letters must do double duty. But the actual case is worse than the necessity, for we find that the same sound has been frequently represented by different characters. But of this next week.

OHIO MEN LOOKING WESTWARD.—The Hon. James Mathews, of Coshocton, Ohio, removes in the spring to Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa. M. L. Sullivan, Esq., the great land proprietor of Columbus, has purchased upwards of sixty thousand acres of land in Illinois, mostly prairie, and is setting about hedging it and planting timber trees for shelter and fencing. Ex-Governor Debb has settled on an extensive tract of land in Winnebago county, Illinois; and he and his sons are at work vigorously improving it. Messrs. Sturges and Bigelow, bankers of Zanesville, have purchased, and are now improving, a tract of about one hundred thousand acres, we believe in Illinois, some twenty or thirty miles south of Chicago. These are all men of taste, and great energy, and will render important service in converting the vast prairies of Illinois into fruitful farms and gardens. Success to them, and to all like them.—*Horticulturalist*

INDIAN CORN.—The most valuable crop of the United States is that of Indian Corn, estimated in 1850 at two hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars—and being nearly three times as valuable as wheat, and more than three times as cotton. Six times as many acres of land are devoted to Indian Corn as are given to cotton, and three times as much as to wheat. The value of butter made annually in the United States exceeds fifty millions of dollars.

GEN. SCOTT.—We understand that the joint resolution, making Winfield Scott, Lieutenant General, has passed. The vote in the House stood, yeas, 127; nays, 63; two to one. The President has given it his sanction. It gives the General about \$30,000 back pay, and adds \$1600 per year to his salary.

Death of Rev. John S. Reese, M. D., President of the Maryland Conference.

This announcement will give pain to many hearts, as it does to ours. Dr. Reese was a man of a disposition so amiable and benignant, that his very presence, much more his acquaintance, secured the respect and esteem of all. He bore an important part in history, as one of the founders of our church organization. He has been cherished as one of the worthy and valued ones whom we delighted to honor, and whom we desired should be long spared unto us. But he is not—for God has taken him. The attractions of heaven are increasing. Our esteemed Baltimore correspondent has our thanks for his promptness in communicating the following letter, bringing us this intelligence.

W. M. Protestant.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 16, 1855.
DEAR BR. BASSETT:—Again I am called to report the death of a highly valued personal friend—as well as one of the oldest and most prominent, useful, and honored ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church. I allude to the Rev. John S. Reese, M. D., President of the Maryland Conference. He died, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., at his home near this city, of pneumonia, aged sixty-six years. He had been ill for some months with another form of disease, but was thought to be recovering—when suddenly, the new and unexpected messenger summoned him hence. His remains are to be entombed this afternoon.

You knew Dr. Reese. Many, who will see this notice knew him.

"None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise."

Physically, he was a fair model of health and endurance; short, round, compact, vigorous; with dark hair and eyes; full head; firm, well-set features; a modest, deferent, vigilant countenance; gentle in action; teeming with quiet, uniform, smiling politeness; welcome, pleasant, attractive everywhere.

Mentally, he was distinguished rather by natural force and equipoise of faculties, than by extensive literary cultivation. He was intensely observant; clear in perception; very deliberate; slowly but surely discriminating; intelligently judicious; appreciative of learning, genius, and all good; improvingly reflective; studious of the Bible, illustratively exegetic, practically pungent, experimentally tender and pathetic.

Morally, he was remarkable for prudence, caution, circumspection; for self-respect; for respect toward others; for love of truth and righteousness; for fidelity in friendship; for careful avoidance of offense; for readiness to oblige and show kindness; for general amiability, and unassuming dignity, and a quick sense of genuine respectability, in connection with true honor and inflexible conscientiousness. Spiritually, he was humble, trustful, peaceful; reverent in adoring piety, catholic in charity, and contemplative of sublime hopes. As an honest and earnest seeker of salvation, he rejoiced in the love of the Father, confided in the merits of the Son, and obeyed the promptings of the Spirit—surely looking for eternal life.—When he could no longer speak, he indicated that all was right—laying his hand on his heart, and then pointing heavenward: one of his most frequent gestures.

Officially, he was always exemplary and useful. In the pulpit he was grave, sensible, convincing, sympathetic, rousing and melting his hearers. At the fireside, he was not only companionable, but profitable also. In the Quarterly, Annual, and General Conferences, he was always trustworthy and influential. Before the world, he was one of the best Representatives of the Ecclesiastical System with which he was so closely identified from its origin to his own decease. Moreover, as might be expected, from his general character, he was one of the most liberal men in the Church, in regard to the administration of its government; being more a Christian than a mere Denominationalist.

He has lived a useful life; and, generally speaking, I presume, notwithstanding he also met many trials—a happy life.—He has been withdrawn from our sight, before he reached the horizon, by the intervention of a cloud. Of course, his orb did not retire from us, little by little, dwindling to the last point of its smallest segment, and so disappearing—but was obscured at once, while in full glory, thus leaving in our memory, as its last image, the "whole round of rays complete."

EVENING.—Since writing the above, I have had the mournful satisfaction of attending the funeral. The body was brought to the house of one of the sons of the deceased, in the city. The family and friends met at half past 2 o'clock. The latter part of the 15th ch. of 1st. Corinthians was read by Br. J. R. Nichols—who then led in prayer; after which we all repaired to the Aisquith St. Church, where a congregation was already in waiting. The services of the Church, were conducted by Brs. Shreve, Valiant, Webster, and your correspondent—with some appropriate interludes from the choir.—The procession then passed to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were solemnly committed to their repose. The sighs and tears of many attested the sense of a great loss. Sorrow, however, was greatly restrained by gratitude and pious submission; and heaven opened above us the refuge of a high and happy hope.

Of course, you will soon see more worthy announcements; but for the present, this may possess some interest.

Yours in Christ,

T. H. S.

From a personal acquaintance with Dr. Reese, we are prepared to say, that in our opinion, the above is no exaggeration of the character and virtue of our departed friend. Never have we been favored with the acquaintance of a Minister in any Church, whose whole character more perfectly comported with the Minister of the Cross of Christ, than did the character of Dr. Reese. Many of the citizens of Steubenville will remember him as the Minister who was selected at the General Conference of the M. P. Church, held in May last, in this place, to preach the dedication sermon on the occasion of the opening of the Church on 5th street.

It is to be devoutly hoped, that the well-timed admonition, and the wise counsel which he gave to the Church, and to the congregation on that occasion, will not soon be forgotten, but that his faithful ministrations whilst he sojourned amongst us will long be remembered, and that it may bring forth the fruits of righteousness to the honor and glory of God.—Ed.

Shocking Scene at an Execution at New Orleans.

Wilhelm Jung was hung at New Orleans on the 2d inst., for the murder of an orphan boy, of whom he was the guardian. We gather from the papers of that city, the following account of the revolting scenes that preceded the execution:

Three days previous, he attempted to commit suicide with a knife which he had in some mysterious manner procured, and which he had sharpened on the brick walls of his solitary cell. His windpipe had been cut, and his throat, from ear to ear had been hacked, with a desperate, but misdirected energy, which left it a complete mass of mangled flesh. He had also stabbed himself in the side, and attempted to butt his brains out against the dungeon wall, but without avail. The wounds were bound up with lint and linen, but it was with great difficulty he could be kept alive until the day of execution. It appears, however, he walked to the gallows with a firm step. So soon as the drop fell the wounds in his neck were opened afresh, presenting a horrible sight. The knot of the rope caught him directly under the chin, throwing his head back, and he lived for some time struggling most desperately. The windpipe was entirely severed—the blood flowed copiously from his throat and mouth, staining the white neckerchief and cap—and the wind rushed through the opening with a frightful and most unearthly loud report, which caused every spectator in the yard to shudder and turn away his head in horror.—The agony of the sufferer must have been intense. His legs and arms, though firmly tied behind his back, writhed about for at least ten minutes. The veins of his hands increased in size. After hanging about fifteen minutes, Dr. Sebastian pronounced him dead, and his body was cut down and placed in a rough coffin, and soon the ghastly lifeless form of the child slayer was forever hid from mortal gaze.

Judge Longstreet, whose views on all subjects are sensible, practical, and worth treasuring up, thus sets forth the value of a newspaper: "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price.—Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a paper. I will remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. Youth will peruse a newspaper with delight when they will read nothing else."

Inalienable Rights of Americans. The following are not enumerated in the Declaration of Independence: To know any trade or business without apprenticeship or experience. To marry without any regard to fortune, state of health, position, or opinion of parents or friends. To have wife and children dependent on the contingencies of business, and in case of sudden death, leave them wholly unprotected.

To put off upon hiring strangers, the literary, moral and religious education of children. To teach children no good trade, hoping they will have, when they grow up, wit enough to live on the industry of other people. To enjoy the general sympathy when made bankrupt by reckless speculations. To cheat the Government if possible. To hold office without being competent to discharge its duties.

To build houses with nine and six inch walls, and to go to the funerals of tenants, firemen and others, killed by their fall, weeping over the mysterious dispensations of Providence. To build up cities and towns without parks, and call pestilence a visitation of God.

War in the Crimea.

It is now universally conceded, that the war between the Allies and Russians, is one of the worst and most disgracefully conducted campaigns, so far as England is concerned, that can be found upon record. The weather is excessively inclement,—a constant succession of rain, snow and sleet, with continued freezing; the British soldiers but half clothed and half fed, and not sufficient in numbers to be able to perform the necessary duties of the camp, without being on duty from twelve to fifteen hours out of the twenty-four.

A large number of comfortable huts were sent from England, but on account of some mismanagement on the part of the officers of the Army, those huts had not been made ready for occupancy at the last dates, and the soldiers were occupying their miserable old tents—little better than sleeping out in the frozen snow.

The London Times is very severe upon the British Ministry, and upon Lord Raglan and his chief officers. It charges that the ignorance and stupidity of the ministry and Lord Raglan, are causing the inglorious destruction of one of the finest armies that ever went forth to demand its country's rights.

The Times say that one hundred are daily sent to the hospital, and an equal number die in camp, and estimates that if this fatality continues until April, there will be nothing left of the British Army but Lord Raglan and his staff, who are comfortably quartered, and never expose themselves even to view the distresses of the famishing army. Raglan has never once appeared among his soldiers, either to give them his curses or his blessings. His curses, however, seem to be with them continually.

The weather is so intensely cold, that sixty horses froze to death in one night.—The French army is very comfortably provided for, and the English soldiers speak of their French allies, both officers and private soldiers, as exceedingly kind and generous. To be compelled to receive from others, what their own government ought to furnish them, the Times regards as humiliating to Englishmen.

The Times give the English Aristocracy the following broadside:

"We wipe our hands of the war, under the existing management. If government, if the House of Commons, or the British people, choose to sell themselves to the Aristocracy, or through the Aristocracy to the enemies, it is their own affair; we wipe our hands of the national suicide. All that we can do is to protest and warn; and that we will not cease to do, though hitherto we have done it in vain."

WORDS FROM JOHN WESLEY.—We may die without the knowledge of many truths, and be carried to Abraham's bosom; but if we die without love, what would knowledge avail us? Just as much as it avails the devil and his angels. I will not quarrel with you about my opinion; only see that your heart is right toward God, that you love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor, walk as your master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions, I am weary to hear them, my soul loathes their frothy food. Give me solid substantial religion; give me an humble lover of God and man—a man full of mercy and good fruits—a man laying himself out in works of faith, the patience of hope, the labor of love. Let my soul be with such Christians whosoever they are, and whatsoever opinions they may hold.—"He that doeth the will of my Father in heaven, the same is my brother, and my sister, and my mother."

ARREST OF KISSANE.—It will be remembered, that last summer, while Kissane, the forger, was on his way to New York, in custody of police officers, he jumped from the cars on the Erie Railroad when they were in motion, and escaped. From that time up to the 15th inst., he was not heard of. On that date he was arrested at Williamsville, Erie county, N. York.—He is reported to have had \$6,500 in his person at the time of his arrest. The way of the transgressor is hard.

HIS REWARD.—Augustus C. Dodge, the present U. S. Senator from Iowa, the Northern doughface, who betrayed his constituents by voting for the Nebraska swindle, has been appointed by the Administration, Minister to Spain, in place of Breckenridge, resigned. Although he has received the condemnation of his own State, yet he enjoys the favor of the Executive. His salary for two years is \$18,000, outfit \$9,000, infit \$9,000; making the neat sum of \$36,000 for his loyalty to the south.

THE REASON WHY.—A fashionable doctor lately informed his friends in a large company, that he had been passing eight days in the country. Yes, said one of the party, it has been announced in one of the journals. Ah! said the doctor, stretching his neck very importantly, pray in what terms? Why, as well as I can remember, in the following—"There were last week twenty-seven less interments than the week before."

Sam in 'ole Virginny.

From a sifting of our exchanges we think Mr. Wise might as well hang up his fiddle.—"Sam" will use him up worse than Hyer did Sullivan. We append a few extracts: RICHMOND.

It is stated on good authority, that there are three thousand Know Nothing voters in the city of Richmond.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
"You have no idea the immense popularity of the Know Nothing party in this vicinity—Upon the surface everything appears tranquil, but I assure you that May next will spring a mine upon the old political hucksters, that will throw five much higher than he ever jumped in one of his most phrenzied movements."

BATH COUNTY.
"It is said that the Know Nothings are powerful here. One thing is certain. Wise and his tail are nowhere."

HIGHLAND.
Our correspondent, who says he is uninitiated, states that the Order have enrolled in this county 320 members.

LUXEMBURG.
"An American Spirit seems to be abroad in the land. Things look well here. All are coming in regardless of party. I hope we will roll up a large majority in the spring."

PITTSBURGH.
"Even here the benign influence of American principles have become apparent. I am rejoiced to see the old party barrier's broken down, and the true American men, regardless of Democracy or Whiggery, stand as a band of brothers, upon a national and conservative platform. Rumor says that three fourths of this county have joined the Order, the truth of which can only be ascertained in May."

ALBEMARLE.
"Wise spoke here last Wednesday, in his usual rigmorale style. Did wonders for the Know Nothings. They say more joined Sam that night than ever was known before. A leading democrat, not a K. N., immediately after the speech proclaimed that he would vote for Wise. Our country will give an immense majority against him. The general impression is that he is all sail and no ballast."

PORTSMOUTH.
"We are on the march, and expect the victory. All we fear, is that Wise may abandon the field before May."

HALIFAX.
"Since Mr. Wise spoke at this place with 'such power and effect,' the cause has progressed finely. The cry is still they come."

BUCKINGHAM.
"At our last court 'Sam' figured large. ly.—Where matters will stop, Providence can only tell. The impression exists here, that the K. N., candidate will beat Wise 20,000 in the State. By the by, is Wise really our opponent?—his name is seldom mentioned in this locality."

PRINCE EDWARD.
An election for Justice of the Peace was held in Farnville, Prince Edward county, on Thursday last. The K. N., candidate received 93 votes, and the two opposition candidates combined received 10. It is supposed Wise may get 12 votes.

LAST THOUGHT NOT LEAST.
In Wheeling, Mr. Wise will obtain about 300 votes, all within a fraction, the "dear furners," with a slight sprinkling of office holders.

IMPROVEMENT OF PERMANENT MEADOWS.—From the constantly increasing price of Hay, farmers are beginning to give this subject the consideration it deserves. We may therefore look confidently for a speedy introduction of underdraining, irrigation and top dressing, and the happy results thereof. Some may not believe it now but a trial will prove it to all, that underdraining lies at the very foundation of all improvements in meadows, or any wet land, and irrigating and topdressing are useless on such lands. There are a many thousands of acres of wet land, now unprofitable, which if underdrained, and irrigated (much of it with little trouble or expense) would become the most profitable land of the farm, and pay all expense tenfold. English farmers are behind those of some other European countries, in these improvements, but far in advance of American farmers, yet their humid climate renders irrigation less necessary than ours.—Yet in England but few farms are without meadows artificially watered—and the immense quantity of fodder produced from them, helps materially to keep up and increase the fertility of the upland portions of their farms.

The Mormons have commenced in New York, the publication of a paper, called the Mormon, devoted to the spread of their principles. It defends polygamy as an ordinance from God the christian world having been laboring under a delusion on this subject for over eighteen hundred years. Mahomedanism is in danger of extinction on the eastern continent. It would be a little curious if it should spring upon the Western continent.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE SWAN.—We learn from the Columbus Journal that Judge Gustavus Swan has been compelled to resign his office of President of the State Bank of Ohio, on account of ill health.—Dr. John Andrews, of this city, the Vice President, in acting as President, and will perform the duties until the next meeting of the Board of Control.